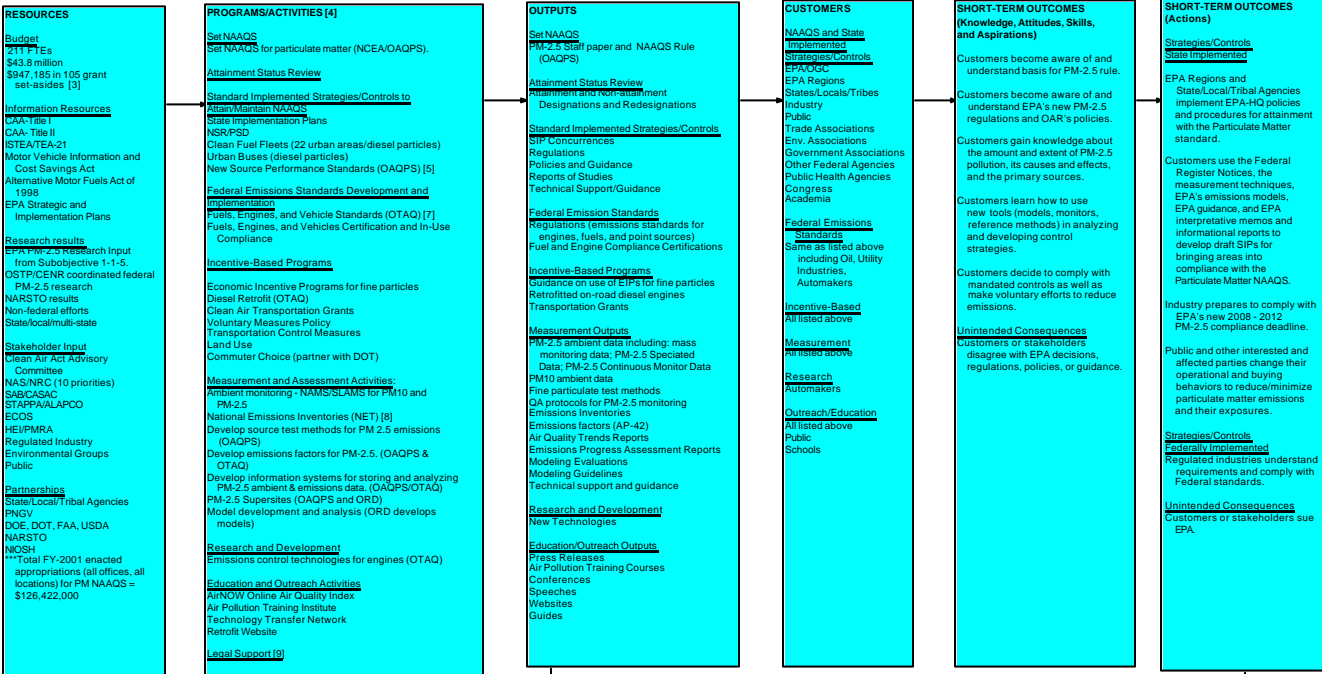


EPA HEADQUARTERS

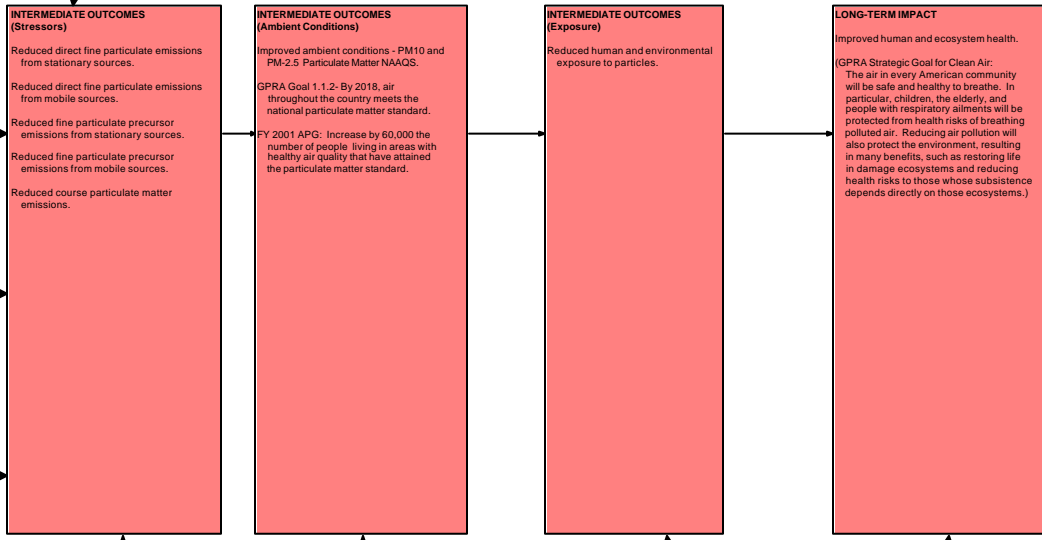


Note: As a result of programs constantly changing, this model remains a draft.

OTHER EPA AND NON-EPA PROGRAMS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO REDUCED PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSIONS

- EPA GOAL 1 PROGRAMS**
Subobjective 1.1.1 - Attain Ozone NAAQS
Subobjective 1.1.3 - Improve Visibility
Subobjective 1.1.5 - Attain Sulfur Dioxide NAAQS
Subobjective 1.1.6 - Maintain Nitrogen Dioxide NAAQS
Subobjective 1.2.3 - Reduce Cancer and Non-Cancer Risks From Air Toxics
Subobjective 1.3.1 - Reduce Acid Rain Precursors
- EPA NON-GOAL 1 PROGRAMS**
Goal 4 - Preventing Pollution and Reducing Risk in Communities, Homes, Workplaces, and Ecosystems
Goal 6 - Reduction of Global and Cross-Border Environmental Risks (e.g., Green Lights, Energy STAR)
Goal 8 - Sound Science, Improved Understanding of Environmental Risk, and Greater Innovation to Address Environmental Problems
Goal 9 - A Credible Deterrent to Pollution and Greater Compliance with the Law [6]
- FEDERAL AGENCY PROGRAMS**
Department of Transportation (e.g., Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program, Clean Fuels, Commuter Choice)
Department of Energy
Department of Agriculture

EPA REGIONS



State Annual Emissions Inventory Reports
EPA Periodic Emissions Inventories

State/Local Air Monitoring Network (SLAMS)
National Air Monitoring Network (NAMS)
IMPROVE network

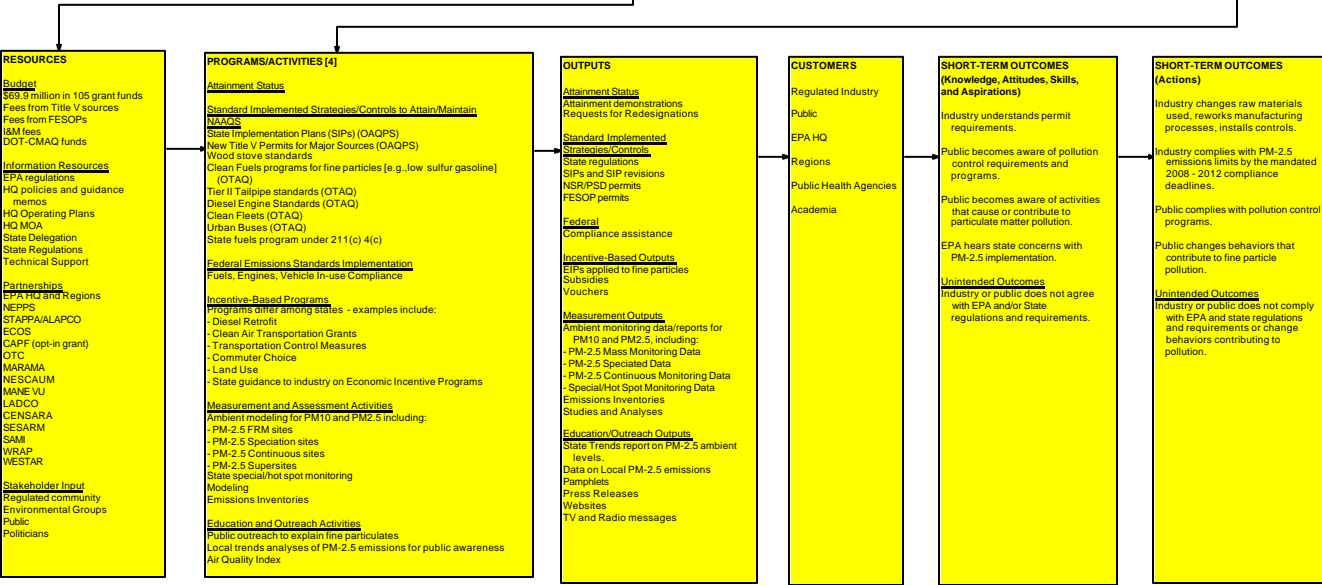
None exists, but PM-2.5 Air Quality Criteria Document (AQCD) is closest to exposure assessment presently.

None exists, but PM-2.5 Air Quality Criteria Document (AQCD) is closest to exposure assessment presently.

EXTERNALITIES
(Factors beyond the control of the program that hinder or contribute to achievement of the program's goals.)

- Economic conditions
- Congressional and State budgetary appropriations
- Weather
- Lawsuits and court decisions
- Public preferences/trends
- Politics
- Lobbying from industry and environmental groups
- Energy supply conditions

STATES, LOCAL AGENCIES AND TRIBES



FOOTNOTES:

- [1] = This model was prepared based on EPA planning and budget documents, numerous EPA web-based information, applicable statutes and regulations, interviews with EPA officials on the preliminary versions of the model. We did not discuss the model or its contents with EPA external stakeholders such as Congressional members, Oversight committees, industry groups, environmental groups or state agencies.
- [2] = Presently a PM-10 program is being implemented. A PM-2.5 standard was promulgated in 1997, but implementation through attainment demonstrations and State Implementation Plans is pending the acquisition and review of three years of ambient air monitoring data. Under a Presidential Directive, parts of a PM-2.5 program are currently being implemented. These activities include the collection of three years of ambient monitoring data for future attainment designations and speciation analyses, the gathering of preliminary emission inventory data and issuing guidance. The PM standard is currently under review and new standards are expected to be promulgated in 2002. The model reflects the implementation of the pre-1997 PM10 standard and how the PM-2.5 program is expected to function following the promulgation of the future standards. Significant activities, pertinent to PM-2.5, are currently underway. These activities are outlined in bold letters to provide the status of the PM-2.5 program.
- [3] = National set-asides are used by EPA Headquarters with the agreement of the states, to provide services to the states (e.g. training delivery) that can be more efficiently accomplished through EPA headquarters than having each individual state perform the function on its own.
- [4] = Activities are divided into categories which capture related activities. The categories list general programs or strategies in place, not the specific activities being conducted. Activities or programs that do not receive funding from this GPR subobjective are not listed. Cross-cutting infrastructure activities that support all Goal 1 subobjectives (e.g. resource management, information management, Title V permitting, and Tribal programs) are not listed here.
- [5] = EPA sets the national standards and implementation is normally delegated to the states.
- [6] = OECA activities include: developing enforcement-related rulemakings, policy, and guidance; ensuring enforceability of rules; setting national enforcement priorities; investigating and deterring violations; participating in civil and administrative case negotiations, litigation and settlements; managing national enforcement programs; collecting and integrating compliance and enforcement data; developing enforcement initiatives; and, coordinating enforcement activities with States, Locals, Tribes, EPA Regions, OGC, DOJ and other Federal Agencies. Most state and local agencies are authorized to operate federal air regulatory programs which includes conducting compliance monitoring activities such as on-site inspections and initiating appropriate enforcement actions in response to identified violations
- [7] = Development of standards for all types of engines, fuels and vehicles.
- [8] = Fully or partially funded by national grant set-asides.
- [9] = OGC provides advice/legal support in developing rules, handling lawsuits, Congressional Inquiries, document requests, FOIA requests and Discovery Requests from DOJ.
- [10] = OGC provides advice/legal support for: adverse comments on a SIP, non-attainment programs, high profile facilities, source redesignations, Title V issues and increased sanctions.